



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : A61K 9/06, 9/107, 47/22 A61K 47/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 91/08733 (43) International Publication Date: 27 June 1991 (27.06.91)		
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US90/07228 (22) International Filing Date: 14 December 1990 (14.12.90)		(74) Agents: HOFFMAN, Thomas, D. et al.; Schering-Plough Corporation, One Giralta Farms, Madison, NJ 07940-1000 (US).			
(30) Priority data: 453,564 20 December 1989 (20.12.89) US		(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH (European patent), CM (OAPI patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL (European patent), NO, RO, SD, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU, TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent), US.			
(60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 453,564 (CIP) Filed on 20 December 1989 (20.12.89)		(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SCHERING CORPORATION [US/US]; 2000 Galloping Hill Road, Kenilworth, NJ 07033 (US).			
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : MUNAYYER, Farah, J. [US/US]; 494 Passaic Avenue, West Caldwell, NJ 07006 (US). SEQUEIRA, Joel, A. [US/US]; 18 Stuyvesant Oval, New York, NY 10009 (US).		<p>Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>			
(54) Title: STABLE CREAM AND LOTION BASES FOR LIOPHILIC DRUG COMPOSITIONS					
(57) Abstract					
<p>A cosmetically elegant, physically and chemically stable base in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion for use in cream and lotion lipophilic drug containing pharmaceutical compositions containing at least one lipophilic drug and an effective amount of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone is disclosed.</p>					

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	FI	Finland	ML	Mali
AU	Australia	FR	France	MN	Mongolia
BB	Barbados	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BE	Belgium	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BF	Burkina Faso	GN	Guinea	NL	Netherlands
BG	Bulgaria	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BJ	Benin	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SN	Senegal
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SU	Soviet Union
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	TD	Chad
CM	Cameroon	LU	Luxembourg	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	US	United States of America
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar		
ES	Spain				

STABLE CREAM AND LOTION
BASES FOR LIPOPHILIC DRUG COMPOSITIONS

This invention relates to cosmetically elegant, chemically and physically stable topical cream and lotion bases and lipophilic drug compositions containing an amount of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone effective to enable penetration through the skin of lipophilic drugs, such as steroids and antimicrobials.

Topical application of drugs is the preferred mode of administration in many instances to avoid side effects often found with systemic application of such drugs. Topical pharmaceutical compositions should possess the following characteristics:

- 1) superior skin penetration with minimal skin irritation and/or sensitization;
- 2) chemical stability;
- 3) physical stability; and
- 4) cosmetic elegance.

One of the most serious problems which must be overcome in developing an effective topical base for a pharmaceutical composition is penetration of the drug into the skin. Good skin penetration is a particularly difficult problem for lipophilic drugs exhibiting low water solubility, such as steroids and antimicrobials,

especially antifungals and penetrants for such drugs are often added to lipophilic drug-containing compositions.

Penetrants for drugs are known. U.S. Patent 3,551,554 discloses use of dimethyl sulfoxide and U.S. Patent 4,316,893 discloses use of 1-lower alkyl substituted azacyclopentan-2-ones to enhance percutaneous adsorption of drugs. N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone is also a known penetrant for drugs, but it has been found in our laboratories that N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone breaks down emulsion systems such as creams and lotions. Thus, we are aware of no successful cream or lotion systems containing N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. Creams and lotions, e.g., oil-in-water emulsions, are particularly desirable bases for such lipophilic drugs. In the course of developing the bases and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention, we prepared numerous creams containing known drug penetration agents such as dimethyl sulfoxide and N-methyl pyrrolidone, but most of these creams did not have all of the desired characteristics necessary for an acceptable topical pharmaceutical formulation for a lipophilic drug.

Thus, there is still a need for a chemically and physically stable, cosmetically elegant topical cream and/or lotion base for a lipophilic drug-containing pharmaceutical composition which allows effective penetration of the lipophilic drug through the skin with minimal skin irritation and/or sensitization.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

We have surprisingly discovered that a chemically and physically stable, cosmetically elegant topical cream and lotion base for lipophilic drug-containing pharmaceutical compositions which incorporates an amount of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone effective to allow

penetration of a lipophilic drug through the skin with minimal skin irritation. Thus, this invention provides a base in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion for use in cream and lotion lipophilic drug-containing pharmaceutical compositions containing at least one lipophilic drug comprising (a) an amount of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone effective to enable a lipophilic drug to penetrate through the skin, (b) an aqueous phase comprising water and an amount of propylene glycol sufficient to at least partially solubilize a lipophilic drug in the aqueous phase; and (c) an oil phase comprising an amount of mineral oil or diethyl sebacate effective to at least partially solubilize a lipophilic drug in the oil phase, (d) an amount of a surfactant system effective to stabilize the emulsion formed from the oil phase and aqueous phase, (e) an occlusive agent, (f) a preservative, and optionally a silicon oil and wherein the pH of said base is in the range of about 4.0 to 7.0.

This invention also provides a topical cream and/or lotion pharmaceutical composition in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion containing at least one lipophilic drug and a base comprising (a) an amount of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone effective to enable a lipophilic drug to penetrate through the skin, (b) an aqueous phase comprising water and an amount of propylene glycol sufficient to at least partially solubilize a lipophilic drug in the aqueous phase; and (c) an oil phase comprising an amount of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil effective to at least partially solubilize a lipophilic drug in the oil phase; (d) an amount of a surfactant system effective to stabilize the emulsion formed from the oil phase and aqueous phase; (e) an occlusive agent; and (f) a preservative, and wherein the pH of the composition is in the range of about 4.0 to 7.0.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In a preferred aspect of the invention, there is provided a base in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion for use in a cream lipophilic drug-containing pharmaceutical composition comprising:

- (a) about 25 to 100 mg/g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone;
- (b) about 20 to 90 mg/g of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil;
- (c) about 300 to 700 mg/g of purified water;
- (d) about 20 to 120 mg/g of propylene glycol;
- (e) about 15 to 65 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate;
- (f) about 30 to 75 mg/g of a mixture of stearyl alcohol and ceteareth-20;
- (g) about 100 to 200 mg/g of white petrolatum;
- (h) about 5 to 15 mg/g of benzyl alcohol; and
- (i) about 5 to 20 mg/g of trimethylsiloxy-silicate; and wherein the pH of said base is adjusted to about 4.5 to about 6.5.

In another preferred aspect of this invention, there is provided a base for use in a lotion lipophilic-drug containing pharmaceutical composition in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion comprising:

- (a) about 25 to 100 mg/g of N-methyl pyrrolidone;
- (b) about 20 to 90 mg/g of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil;
- (c) about 300 to 700 mg/g of purified water;
- (d) about 20 to 120 mg/g of propylene glycol;
- (e) about 15 to 65 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate;
- (f) about 30 to 75 mg/g of a mixture of stearyl alcohol and ceteareth-20;
- (g) about 50 to 100 mg/g of white petrolatum;

(h) about 5 to 15mg/g of benzyl alcohol; and
(i) about 5 to 20 mg/g of trimethylsiloxy-silicat ; and wherein the pH of the purified water-containing phase is adjusted to about 5.5 to about 6.5.

In another preferred aspect, this invention provides a topical cream and lotion pharmaceutical composition in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion for application of a lipophilic drug to the skin comprising:

- (a) about 0.5 to 20 mg/g of at least one lipophilic drug;
- (b) about 20 to 90 mg/g of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil;
- (c) about 50 to 200 mg/g of white petrolatum;
- (d) about 15 to 65 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate;

(e) about 35 to 70 mg/g of a mixture of stearyl alcohol and ceteareth-20;

(f) about 5 to 20 mg/g of a trimethylsiloxy-silicate;

- (g) about 300 to 800 mg/g of purified water;
- (h) about 20 to 120 mg/g of propylene glycol;

and

(i) about 25 to 100 mg/g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone;

and wherein the pH of said composition is adjusted to a value in the range of about 4.5 to 6.5

In still another aspect, this invention provides a topical cream pharmaceutical composition in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion for treatment of inflammation comprising:

(a) about 0.5 to 1.5 mg/g of a lipophilic steroid drug selected from mometasone furoate, betamethasone dipropionate, betamethasone valerate alclometasone dipropionate, hydrocortisone and mixtures thereof;

- (b) about 20 to 90 mg/g of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil;
- (c) about 100 to 200 mg/g of white petrolatum;
- (d) about 15 to 65 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate;
- (e) about 30 to 75 mg/g of a 75:25 (w/w) mixture of stearyl alcohol and ceteareth-20;
- (f) about 5 to 20 mg/g of trimethylsiloxy-silicate;
- (g) about 300 to 700 mg/g of purified water;
- (h) 20 to 120 mg/g of propylene glycol; and
- (i) about 5 to 15 mg/g of benzyl alcohol; and
- (j) about 25 to 100 mg/g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; and wherein the pH of said composition is adjusted to a value in the range of about 4.5 to 6.5.

In a further aspect, this invention provides a topical lotion pharmaceutical composition in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion for treatment of inflammation comprising:

- (a) about 0.5 to about 1.5 mg/g of a lipophilic steroid drug selected from mometasone furoate, betamethasone dipropionate, betamethasone valerate alcomethasone dipropionate, hydrocortisone and mixtures thereof;
- (b) about 20 to 90 mg/g of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil;
- (c) about 50 to 100 mg/g of white petrolatum;
- (d) about 15 to 65 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate;
- (e) about 30 to 75 mg/g of a 75:25 (w/w) mixture of stearyl alcohol and ceteareth-20;
- (f) about 5 to 20 mg/g of trimethylsiloxy-silicate;
- (g) about 400 to 800 mg/g of purified water;
- (h) about 20 to 120 mg/g of propylene glycol;
- (i) about 5 to 15 mg/g of benzyl alcohol; and

(j) about 25 to 100 mg/g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; and wherein the pH of said composition is adjusted to a value in the range of about 4.5 to 6.5.

In another preferred aspect of the present invention the provision provides a topical cream pharmaceutical composition in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion for treatment of inflammation comprising:

(a) about 5. to 15 mg/g of a lipophilic antifungal drug;

(b) about 20 to 90 mg/g of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil;

(c) about 100 to 200 mg/g of white petrolatum;

(d) about 15 to 65 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate;

(e) about 30 to 75 mg/g of a mixture of stearyl alcohol and Cetreareth-20;

(f) about 5 to 20 mg/g of trimethylsiloxy-silicate;

(g) about 300 to 700 mg/g of purified water;

(h) about 20 to 120 mg/g of propylene glycol;

(i) about 5 to 15 mg/g of benzyl alcohol; and

(j) about 25 to 100 mg/g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone;

and wherein the pH of said composition is adjusted to a value in the range of about 4.5 to about 6.5.

The preferred lipophilic antifungal agents are clotrimazole and tolnaftate.

In still another preferred aspect, this invention provides a topical lotion pharmaceutical composition in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion for treatment of inflammation comprising:

(a) about 5 to 15 mg/g of a lipophilic antifungal agent;

- (b) about 20 to 90 mg/g of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil;
- (c) about 50 to 100 mg/g of white petrolatum;
- (d) about 15 to 65 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate;
- (e) about 30 to 75 mg/g of a mixture of stearyl alcohol and Ceteareth-20;
- (f) about 5 to 20 mg/g of trimethylsiloxy-silicate;
- (g) about 400 to 800 mg/g of purified water;
- (h) about 20 to 120 mg/g of propylene glycol;
- (i) about 5 to 15 mg/g of benzyl alcohol; and
- (j) about 25 to 100 mg/g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; and wherein the pH of said composition is adjusted to a valve in the range of about 4.5 to about 6.5.

The preferred antifungal agents are clotrimazole and tolnaftate.

The topical cream bases and topical cream pharmaceutical composition preferably contain about 400 to about 700 mg/g of purified water.

We have surprisingly discovered that N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (herein after M-pyrol) which has been found by us to disrupt cream structures by causing a breakdown of the emulsion can be successfully used in a cream or lotion base to promote the enhancement of skin penetration of lipophilic drugs without causing a breakdown in the emulsion. The present invention provides unique oil-in-water cream and lotion bases which possess a high degree of cosmetic elegance compared to other conventional cream bases. Even though the bases of the present invention incorporate M-pyrol as the penetrant for lipophilic drugs, the bases and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are physically and chemically stable at elevated temperature

for periods as long as 3 months to 2 years while simultaneously providing superior skin penetration for a variety of lipophilic drugs.

The term "lipophilic drug" as used herein includes steroids, anti-inflammatory agents, antifungal agents and cathartic agents.

Typical suitable steroids include mometasone furoate, betamethasone and its esters especially betamethasone dipropionate, betamethasone valerate and betamethasone divalerate, alclomethasone, and its esters, especially alclomethasone dipropionate as well as other lipophilic physiologically active steroids which are well known to those skilled in the art.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention incorporating lipophilic steroids are useful for treating inflammatory conditions.

The preferred steroids for use in the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention for treating inflammation includes about 0.5 to 1.5 mg/g of a lipophilic steroid drug selected from mometasone furoate, betamethasone dipropionate, betamethasone valerate, alclomethasone dipropionate, hydrocortisone and mixtures thereof.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are also useful for treating mild eczema, for example, by applying a cream or lotion of anti-inflammatory agents such as fluocinolone acetonide or its derivatives, hydrocortisone, triamcinolone acetonide, indomethacin, salicylates or phenylbutazone dispersed in bases of the present invention to the affected area.

Lipophilic antifungal agents such as, for example, clotrimazole and as well as other lipophilic antifungal agents well known to those skilled in the art which may be dispersed in the vehicles described herein and topically applied to affected areas of the skin. For

example, antifungal agents so applied are carried into the skin to the location of the fungus causing the infection, and thereby successfully treat fungus-caused skin problems. These agents, thus applied, not only penetrate more quickly than when applied in the vehicles of the prior art, but additionally enter the animal tissue in high concentrations and are retained for substantially longer time periods whereby a far more successful treatment is effected.

For example, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may also be employed in the treatment of fungus infections on the skin caused by *Candida* and dermatophytes which cause athletes foot or ringworm, by dispersing tolnaftate or similar lipophilic antifungal agents such as clotrimazole in a base of the present invention and applying it to the affected area.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are also useful in treating skin problems, such as for example, herpes simplex, which may be treated by a solution of iododeoxyuridine dispersed in a base of the present invention, or such problems as warts which may be treated with carthartic agents such as podophylline dissolved in one of the bases of this invention. Skin problems such as psoriasis may be treated by topical application of a cream or lotion of a conventional topical steroid in one of the bases of this invention or by treatment with theophylline or antagonists of beta-adrenergic blockers such as isoproterenol in one of the bases of the present invention. Scalp conditions such as alopecia areata may be treated more effectively by applying lipophilic steroids such as triamcinolone acetonide dispersed in one of the bases of this invention directly to the scalp.

The amount of M-pyrol found effective to enable an effective amount of a lipophilic drug to penetrate

through the skin is in the range of about 5 to about 15 preferably about 5 to about 10% and more preferably about 5% by weight of the pharmaceutical composition.

The oil phase contains an effective amount of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil. Surprisingly, we found that use of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil in the amount of about 20 to 90 mg/g, preferably an amount of about 35 mg/g of the bases or pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention allowed use of lower amounts (e.g., about 5-10, more preferably about 5 weight %) of M-pyrol. The use of the diethyl sebacate is preferred.

Typical suitable surfactant systems found effective to stabilize the oil-in-water emulsions formed by the oil phase and aqueous phase of the bases and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention include about 30 to 75 mg/g of a mixture of stearyl alcohol and ceteareth-20 in combination with about 15 to 65 mg/g of a nonionic surfactants selected from propylene glycol stearate, glycetyl monostearate, PEG-1000 monocetyl ether, glycetyl monostearate, sorbitan monostearate and polysorbate-60. Use of about 15-65 mg/g, preferably about 40 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate in combination with about 30-75 mg/g, preferably about 55 mg/g of a mixture of stearyl alcohol and ceteareth-20 mixture of stearyl alcohol and ceteareth-20 is available from Amerchol Corp, Edison NJ 08812 under the tradename, Promulgen G) as the surfactant system is preferred.

Typical suitable preservatives include benzyl alcohol, potassium sorbate, sorbic acid and sodium benzoate as well as other preservatives, e.g. the paraben, e.g. methylparaben which are normally added to the aqueous phase. Use of about 5 to about 15 mg/g, preferably about 10 mg/g of benzyl alcohol is preferred.

Silicon oils may be incorporated into the formulations of the present invention to enhance cosmetic

elegance, especially to provide a cream with a so-called vanishing cream-like appearance to the bases and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention. Typical suitable silicon oils include silicon oils approved for use in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. The preferred silicon oil for the present invention is dimethicone (which is a mixture of fully methylated linear siloxane polymers and blocked with trimethylsiloxy units and has the common name "trimethylsiloxy-silicate") in an amount of about 5 to about 20 mg/g, preferably about 10 mg/g of the bases and pharmaceutical composition of the present invention.

The pH of the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may be in the range of about 4.0 to about 7.0, and the precise pH range depends upon the lipophilic drug or drugs present. Thus, the preferred pH range is (a) about 5.5 to 6.5 when only a lipophilic antifungal such as clotrimazole is present; (b) about 4.0 to 5.0 when a lipophilic steroid such mometasone furoate is present; and (c) in the range of about 4.5 to 6.5, more preferably about 5.5 to 6.5 and most preferably about 6.0 when a mixture of a lipophilic steroid such as mometasone furoate and a lipophilic antifungal such as clotrimazole is present.

Typical suitable buffer systems which maintain the pH of the bases and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention in the range of 5.5 to 6.5 include sodium phosphate monobasic/sodium phosphate dibasic, and citrate-phosphate.

The bases are emulsions for use in a cream and/or lotion pharmaceutical compositions which are also in the form of emulsions of the present invention as well as the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention. Such bases and compositions are manufactured in a conventional manner by thoroughly mixing the

ingredients at ambient or elevated temperatures. Preferably the lipophilic drug or mixtures of lipophilic drugs are added to a small portion of the emulsion of the oil and water phases. The ingredients are thoroughly mixed so that the product is homogeneous. Processing equipment suitable for preparing the cream are known in the art and include colloid mills, homogenizers, roller mills, propeller mixers and the like.

General Experimental

All ingredients are U.S.P. grade and all percentages are by weight. Definitions of components whose chemical composition is not immediately clear from the name used, such as "Ceteareth-20" and "Promulgen-G", may be found in the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredients Dictionary, 3rd Edition, published by Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association, Inc., Washington, D.C.

The following examples illustrate the bases and compositions of the present invention. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that many modifications thereof may be practical without departing from the purpose and intent of this invention.

DESCRIPTION OF TEST PROCEDURES

1. Physical Stability.

Samples of the formulations were evaluated initially and/or after being stored at 35°C or 40°C for short periods of time e.g., up to 4 weeks by measuring for the following parameters:

- (1) breakdown of the emulsion system (separation into separate layers);
- (2) color change;
- (3) change in viscosity;
- (4) change in visual appearance.

Only formulations which did not separate (initially or after short periods) at elevated temperatures of 35°C or 40°C into separate layers or did not exhibit a change in color or viscosity or visual appearance were considered physically stable.

2. Vasoconstrictor Scores.

The local anti-inflammatory activity of the steroid-containing pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention were tested by the vasoconstrictor assay described by McKenzie and Stoughton, Arch. Dermatol., (1962) Vol. 86, 608.

Sixteen (16) to thirty-two (32) subjects from a pool of healthy volunteers who met certain selection criteria were selected for each study. No individual was used more frequently than once every two weeks.

Four sites, each approximately 2 cm in diameter and at least 1 cm apart, were delineated on the flexor surface of each of the subject's forearms, giving a total number of eight sites per subject. Ten (10) mg of each of the formulations tested per study were randomly applied to these sites, an equal number of times.

The four sites on each arm were then covered with a protective plastic shield. Six and one half hours later the shields were removed, the test sites were washed with soap and water. Approximately 1/2 and 18 hours after removal of the shields, (7 and 24 hours after initial application of the test materials), the sites were examined and the degree of blanching (vasoconstriction) was rated as follows: No blanching - 0; mild blanching - 1; moderate blanching - 2 and strong blanching - 3.

EXAMPLE 1

This example illustrates the effect of various known drug penetration enhancers (dimethyl sulfoxide, triacetin, solketal, M-pyrol and oleyl alcohol) to enhance the skin penetration of mometasone furoate present in various cream bases.

BASE A

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate, Micronized	1
Propylene Glycol USP	100
Drug Penetration Enhancers*	100
Mineral Oil USP	60
White Petrolatum USP	150
Cetostearyl Alcohol NF	72
PEG-1000, Monocetyl Ether	22.5
Benzyl Alcohol	10
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic Monohydrate USP	2.65
Phosphoric Acid NF	0.62
Water Purified USP q.s.	481.83

* dimethylsulfoxide, triacetin, solketal, M-pyrol.

BASE B

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1
Olive Oil	200
Oleyl Alcohol*	50
Propylene Glycol USP	100
Isopropyl Myristate	10
White Petrolatum USP	150
Stearyl Alcohol and Ceteareth-20	80
PEG-1000, Monocetyl Ether	24
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic Monohydrate USP	2.65
Phosphoric Acid NF	0.02
Water Purified USP q.s.	382.33

*Drug Penetrant

DIPROSONE® Ointment, 0.05%¹

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Betamethasone dipropionate, Micronized	0.64*
Mineral Oil, USP	50.00
White Petrolatum, USP	<u>949.36</u>
	1.0 g

* Equivalent to 0.5 mg/g of Betamethasone

¹ Available from Schering-Plough Corporation,
Kenilworth, New Jersey.

The five formulations containing the five drug penetration enhancers listed above were evaluated for vasoconstrictor activity, cosmetic elegance and physical stability and compared to those for DIPROSONE Ointment. The results are reported in the following Table I.

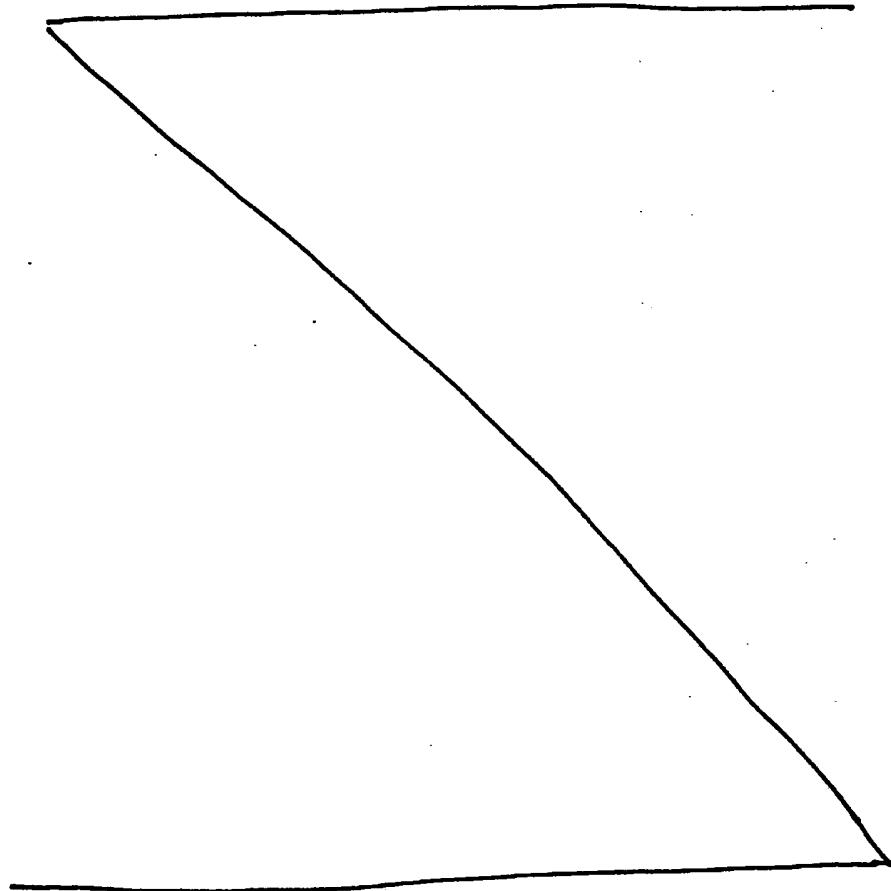


TABLE I

<u>Drug Penetrant</u>	<u>7 Hrs. Vasoconstrictor Score¹</u>	<u>Cosmetically Elegant</u>	<u>Physically Stability</u>
			<u>Score¹</u>
Dimethyl Sulfoxide*	59	unelegant	unstable
Triacetin*	69	"	"
Solketal*	29	"	"
M-pyrol*	98	"	"
Oleyl Alcohol**	44	"	"
Diprosone Ointment, 0.05%	100	elegant	stable

¹ Mean score of 24 subjects; expressed as a % of Diprosone Ointment, 0.05%.

* in Base A

** in Base B

EXAMPLE 2

This example illustrates effect of the variation of M-pyrol concentration in a base containing mineral oil on the vasoconstrictor activity

FORMULATION 2A (5% M-pyrol)

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1
Mineral Oil USP	60
Propylene Glycol USP	100
M-pyrol	50
White Petrolatum USP	150
Cetostearyl Alcohol NF	72
Benzyl Alcohol	10
PEG-1000, Monocetyl Ether	30
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic Monohydrate USP	2.65
Phosphoric Acid NF	0.02
Water Purified USP	524.33

FORMULATION 2B (10% M-pyrol)

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1
Mineral Oil USP	60
Propylene Glycol USP	100
M-pyrol	100
White Petrolatum USP	150
Cetostearyl Alcohol NF	72
Benzyl Alcohol	10
PEG-1000, Monocetyl Ether	30
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic Monohydrate USP	2.65
Phosphoric Acid NF	0.02
Water Purified USP	474.33

FORMULATION 2C (15% M-pyrol)

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1
Mineral Oil USP	60
Propylene Glycol USP	100
M-pyrol	150
White Petrolatum USP	150
Cetostearyl Alcohol NF	72
Benzyl Alcohol	10
PEG-1000, Monocetyl Ether	30
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic Monohydrate USP	2.65
Phosphoric Acid NF	0.02
Water Purified USP	424.33

FORMULATION 2D (20% M-pyrol)

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1
Mineral Oil USP	60
Propylene Glycol USP	100
M-pyrol	200
White Petrolatum USP	150
Cetostearyl Alcohol NF	72
Benzyl Alcohol	10
PEG-1000, Monocetyl Ether	30
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic Monohydrate USP	2.65
Phosphoric Acid NF	0.02
Water Purified USP	374.33

TABLE IIEFFECT OF M-PYROL LEVEL ON VASOCONSTRICCTOR ACTIVITY

<u>Formulation</u>	<u>Conc. M-pyrol</u>	<u>7 Hrs.</u>		<u>Cosmetic Elegant</u>	<u>Physical Stability</u>
		<u>Vasoconstrictor Score¹</u>	<u>1</u>		
2A	5	80		inelegant	unstable
2B	10	86		"	"
2C	15	100		"	"
2D	20	82		"	"
ELOCON® Cream ²	—	100		elegant	stable

¹ Mean score of 24 subjects; expressed as a % of ELOCON Cream.

² Tradename of a mometasone furoate cream, 0.1% available from Schering-Plough Corporation, Kenilworth, NJ.

EXAMPLE 3

This example illustrates the effect of the surfactant system on the cosmetic elegance and physical and chemical stability of a base containing M-pyrol.

FORMULATION 3A

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1
Mineral Oil USP	60
Propylene Glycol USP	100
M-pyrol	100
White Petrolatum USP	150
Cetostearyl Alcohol NF	72
Benzyl Alcohol	10
PEG-1000, Monocetyl Ether	30
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic Monohydrate USP	2.65
Phosphoric Acid NF	0.02
Water Purified USP	474.33

FORMULATION 3B

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1
Mineral Oil USP	60
Propylene Glycol USP	100
M-pyrol	150
White Petrolatum USP	150
Cetostearyl Alcohol NF	72
Benzyl Alcohol	10
PEG-1000, Monocetyl Ether	30
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic Monohydrate USP	2.65
Phosphoric Acid NF ¹	0.02
Water Purified USP	424.33

FORMULATION 3C

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	0.5
Clotrimazole Micronized	10
Mineral Oil USP	60
White Petrolatum #4 USP	150
Propylene glycol stearate	40
Stearyl alcohol and Ceteareth-20	35
Propylene glycol USP	100
Benzyl Alcohol	10
Sodium Phosphate dibasic USP	0.35
Sodium Phosphate monobasic USP	5
M-pyrol	150
Purified Water USP	439.15

Procedure for Preparing Formulations 3A and 3B

1. Charge mineral oil, white petrolatum, cetostearyl alcohol and PEG-1000 monocetyl ether into a suitable jacketted container. Heat the mixture to melt at 65-70°C.
2. In a separate container, dissolve sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate and phosphoric acid in water at 65-70°C.
3. Add benzyl alcohol to the water solution in Step 2 and mix well.

4. At 65-70°C charge the aqueous phase (Step 3) to oil phase (Step 1) and mix well to emulsify. Cool to 30-35°C with appropriate agitation.
5. Dissolve mometasone furoate into the M-pyrol.
6. Add the mixture Step 5 to that of Step 4 and mix appropriately while cooling to room temperature.

Procedure for Preparing Formulation 3C

1. In a stainless steel bowl, weigh the white petrolatum, propylene glycol stearate, stearyl alcohol and Ceteareth-20 and heat the admixture to melt (65-70°C).
2. Disperse mometasone furoate in mineral oil with heat. When it is dissolved, add to Step 1 and mix.
3. Into a separate container, weigh the purified water, propylene glycol, M-pyrol and benzyl alcohol. Heat the admixture to 65-70°C with mixing.
4. Add Step 3 to Step 1 and homogenize the batch with appropriate mixing for approximately ten minutes. Start the so-formed emulsion to cool.
5. At 45°C, withdraw an adequate amount of emulsion (Step 4) to slurry clotrimazole in a slurry container and rinse slurry container.
6. Slurry the clotrimazole with a portion of the emulsion from Step 5 and add to the admixture of Step 3. Mix well to disperse.

7. Rinse the slurry container with the remaining portion of emulsion of Step 5 and charge rinses to Step 5. Mix well.
8. Adjust the pH of the so-formed emulsion to 5.9 ± 0.1 with phosphate buffer solution.
9. Transfer the emulsion to an appropriate mixer and continue to mix. Cool to RT to form a cream.
10. Fill the cream into the appropriate packages.

Formulations 3A to 3C were compared to ELOCON® Cream as described above. The results are reported in Table III.

TABLE III

<u>Formulation</u>	<u>M-pyrol %</u>	<u>7 Hrs. Vasoconstrictor Score¹</u>	<u>Cosmetic Elegant</u>	<u>Physical Stability</u>
3A	10	115	inelegant	unstable
3B	15	111	"	"
3C ²	15	90 ²	elegant	stable
ELOCON® Cream 0.1%	--	100	"	"

1 Mean score of 24 subjects; expressed as a % of Elocon Cream, 0.1%.

2 Lower Vasoconstrictor score due to fact that Formulation 3C contained only 1/2 the amount of clotrimazole present in Formulations 3A and 3B.

EXAMPLE 4

This example provides two cream formulations containing mineral oil and exhibiting high

vasoconstrictor scores, which formulation, however, were physically unstable.

CREAM FORMULATION 4A

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	0.5
Clotrimazole Micronized	10
Mineral Oil USP	60
White Petrolatum #4 USP	150
Propylene glycol stearate	40
Stearyl alcohol and Ceteareth-20	35
Propylene glycol USP	100
Benzyl Alcohol	10
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic USP	2.65
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	150
Purified Water USP	441.85

CREAM FORMULATION 4B

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1
Mineral Oil USP	60
White Petrolatum #4 USP	150
Propylene Glycol Stearate	40
Stearyl alcohol and Ceteareth-20	35
Propylene glycol USP	100
Benzyl Alcohol NF	10
Phosphoric Acid NF	0.02
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic USP	2.65
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	150
Purified Water USP	451.33

Procedure

1. Charge white petrolatum, propylene glycol stearate, stearyl alcohol and Ceteareth-20, into a suitable jacketted container. Heat the materials to 65°-70°C while mixing.
2. Charge purified water, propylene glycol, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and benzyl alcohol into a suitable jacketted container. Heat the mixture to 65°-70°C while mixing.

3. Charge the mixture of Step 2 to the mixture of Step 1.
 1. Mix with an appropriate homogenizer for about 10 minutes. Check the pH. If necessary, adjust pH to 5.6 ± 0.1 with a 1% (w/v) solution of either phosphoric acid or sodium hydroxide. While mixing the batch, cool the batch to 30-35°C.
4. Remove an adequate amount of the emulsion of Step 3 and charge it into an appropriate container. Mix the emulsion with the clotrimazole micronized, and mometasone furoate micronized to form a slurry.
5. Add the slurry to the batch of Step 3. While mixing, the so-formed batch maintain the batch at approximately 30°C.
6. Check the pH of the batch. If necessary, adjust pH to 5.9 ± 0.2 with a 1% (w/v) solution of either phosphoric acid or sodium hydroxide. Bring the batch to final weight with purified water. Mix until homogeneous.
7. Cool the batch to room temperature (approximately 25°C).

Cream formulations 4A and 4B were evaluated compared to ELOCON® Cream containing 0.1% mometasone furoate in accordance with procedures of Examples 1-3. The results are provided in Table IV.

TABLE IV

<u>Formulation</u>	<u>M-Pyrol (%)</u>	<u>Vasoconstrictor Score*</u>
4A**	15	87**
4B**	15	110**
ELOCON® Cream 0.1%	--	100

* Mean score of 24 subjects; expressed as a % of ELOCON Cream, 0.1%.
 ** Physical unstable at 35°C after 1 month.

EXAMPLE 5

This example illustrates various preferred cream bases of the present invention containing diethyl sebacate.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>mg/g</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>mg/g</u>
Diethyl Sebacate	35	20-90
White Petrolatum #4	150	100-200
Propylene glycol stearate	40	15-65
Stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20*	55	30-75
Propylene glycol	50	20-120
Benzyl alcohol	10	5-15
Sodium phosphate monobasic	1.5*	*
Sodium phosphate dibasic	0.1*	*
Trimethylsiloxy silicate	10	5-20
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	50	25-100
Purified Water	q.s.	1g 300-700

* PROMULGEN-G

Method of Manufacture

1. In a stainless steel bowl, weight the white petrolatum, propylene glycol stearate, diethyl sebacate, stearyl alcohol and ceteareth-20 and trimethylsiloxy silicate. Heat the mixture to melt (65-70°C).
2. Into a separate container, weigh the purified water, propylene glycol, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and benzyl alcohol. Heat the mixture to 65-70°C with mixing.

3. Add Step 2 to Step 1 and homogenize the batch with appropriate mixing for approximately ten minutes.
4. Adjust pH to 5.9 ± 0.2 with phosphoric acid, or a sodium hydroxide solution.
5. Transfer the batch of step 4 to an appropriate mixer and continue to mix.

EXAMPLE 6

This example illustrates preferred cream and lotion pharmaceutical formulations of the present invention.

Vanishing Cream

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>mg/g</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1	0.5-1.5
Clotrimazole Micronized	10	5-15
Diethyl Sebacate	35	20-90
White Petrolatum #4	150	100-200
Propylene glycol stearate	40	15-65
Stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20	55	30-75
Propylene glycol	50	20-120
Benzyl alcohol	10	5-15
Sodium phosphate monobasic	1.5*	*
Sodium phosphate dibasic	0.1*	*
Trimethylsiloxy-silicate	10	5-20
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	50	25-100
Purified Water	q.s.	300-700

* Used to adjust the pH to 5.9 to ± 0.1 .

Lotion

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>mg/g</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1	0.5-1.5
Clotrimazole	10	5-15
Diethyl sebacate	35	20-90
White Petrolatum #4	100	50-100
Propylene glycol stearate	25	15-65
Stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20	25	30-75
Propylene glycol	50	20-120

Benzyl alcohol	10	5-15
Trimethylsiloxy silicate	10	5-20
Sodium phosphate monobasic	1.5*	
Sodium phosphate dibasic	0.1*	
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	50	25-100
Purified Water	q.s.	1g 300-700

* Used to adjust pH to 5.9 to \pm 0.1.

Method of Preparation of Vanishing Cream

1. In a stainless steel bowl, weigh the white petrolatum, propylene glycol stearate, stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20, diethyl sebacate and trimethylsiloxy silicate. Heat to melt (65-70°C).
2. Into a separate container, dissolve sodium phosphate monobasic and sodium phosphate dibasic in the purified water.
3. Add propylene glycol, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and benzyl alcohol to the mixture of step 2. Heat the so-formed mixture to 65-70°C with mixing.
4. Add Step 3 to Step 1 and homogenize the batch with appropriate mixing for approximately ten minutes. Cool it to 30° to 35°C.
5. At 30-35°C, add to step 4. The mometasone furoate and clotrimazole and mix until a homogeneous emulsion is formed and then cool the so-formed emulsion to room temperature.
6. Check pH and if necessary adjust pH to 5.9 \pm 0.1 with phosphoric acid or sodium hydroxide solution.

7. Transfer to an appropriate mixer and continue to mix until cream emulsion is formed.

8. Fill the cream emulsion into the appropriate packages.

The lotion was formulated in a manner analogous to that of the cream.

The lotion and cream exhibited high vasoconstrictor scores and were cosmetically elegant and physically and chemically stable after storage at 35° and 40°C for 2 years.

EXAMPLE 7

This example illustrates preferred cream and lotion pharmaceutical formulations of the present invention containing mometasone furoate micronized as a preferred lipophilic steroid and prepared in accordance with the procedure of Example 6 except no clotrimazole was added in step 5. Similar cream and lotion formulations containing betamethasone dipropionate, betamethasone valerate or alcolomethasone dipropionate may be prepared in an analogous manner.

Vanishing Cream

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>mg/g</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1	0.5-1.5
Diethyl Sebacate	35	20-90
White Petrolatum #4	150	100-200
Propylene glycol stearate	40	15-65
Stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20	55	30-75
Propylene glycol	50	20-120
Benzyl alcohol	10	5-15
Sodium phosphate monobasic	1.5*	*
Sodium phosphate dibasic	0.1*	*

Trimethylsiloxy-silicate	10	5-20
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	50	25-100
Purified Water q.s.	1g	300-700

* Used to adjust the pH to 4.0 to 5.0.

Lotion

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>mg/g</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1	0.5-1.5
Diethyl sebacate	35	20-90
White Petrolatum #4	100	50-100
Propylene glycol stearate	25	15-65
Stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20	25	30-75
Propylene glycol	50	20-120
Benzyl alcohol	10	5-15
Trimethylsiloxy silicate	10	5-20
Sodium phosphate monobasic	1.5*	*
Sodium phosphate dibasic	0.1*	*
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	50	25-100
Purified Water q.s.	1g	300-700

* Used to adjust pH to 4.0 to 5.0.

EXAMPLE 8

This example illustrates preferred cream and lotion pharmaceutical formulations of the present invention containing clotrimazole as the preferred lipophilic antifungal and prepared in accordance with the procedure of Example 6 except that only clotrimazole is added in step 5. A similar cream and lotion formulation could also be prepared by substituting tolnaftate for clotrimazole.

Vanishing Cream

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>mg/g</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>mg/g</u>
Clotrimazole Micronized	10	5-15
Diethyl sebacate	35	20-90
White Petrolatum #4	150	100-200
Propylene glycol stearate	40	15-65
Stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20	55	30-75
Propylene glycol	50	20-120

Benzyl alcohol	10	5-15
Sodium phosphate monobasic	1.5*	*
Sodium phosphate dibasic	0.1*	*
Trimethylsiloxy-silicate	10	5-20
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	50	25-100
Purified Water	q.s.	1g 300-700

* Used to adjust the pH to 5.5 to 6.5.

Lotion

<u>Ingredient</u>		<u>Range</u>
	<u>mg/g</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Clotrimazole	10	5-15
Diethyl sebacate	35	20-90
White Petrolatum #4	100	50-100
Propylene glycol stearate	25	15-65
Stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20*	25	30-75
Propylene glycol	50	20-120
Benzyl alcohol	10	5-15
Trimethylsiloxy silicate	10	5-20
Sodium phosphate monobasic	1.5*	*
Sodium phosphate dibasic	0.1*	*
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	50	25-100
Purified Water	q.s.	1g 300-700

* Used to adjust pH to 5.5 to 6.5.

EXAMPLE 9

This example illustrates preferred cream and lotion pharmaceutical formulations of the present invention prepared in accordance with the procedure of Example 6 except that mineral oil is added in step 1 in place of diethyl sebacate. Similar cream and lotion formulation could also be prepared by substituting for mometasone furoate another steroid such as betamethasone dipropionate, betamethasone valerate or alcolomethasone dipropionate and substituting for the clotrimazole another antifungal such as tolnaftate

Vanishing Cream

<u>Ingredient</u>		<u>Range</u>
	<u>mg/g</u>	<u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1	0.5-1.5

Clotrimazol Micronized	10	5-15
Mineral Oil USP	35	20-90
White P trolatum #4	150	100-200
Propylene glycol stearate	40	15-65
Stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20	55	30-75
Propylene glycol	50	20-120
Benzyl alcohol	10	5-15
Sodium phosphate monobasic	1.5*	*
Sodium phosphate dibasic	0.1*	*
Trimethylsiloxy-silicate	10	5-20
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	50	25-100
Purified Water	q.s.	1g 300-700

* Used to adjust the pH to 5.5 to 6.5.

Lotion

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>mg/g</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>mg/g</u>
Mometasone Furoate Micronized	1	0.5-1.5
Clotrimazole	10	5-15
Mineral Oil USP	35	20-90
White Petrolatum #4	100	50-100
Propylene glycol stearate	25	15-65
Stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20	25	30-75
Propylene glycol	50	20-120
Benzyl alcohol	10	5-15
Trimethylsiloxy silicate	10	5-20
Sodium phosphate monobasic	1.5*	*
Sodium phosphate dibasic	0.1*	*
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (M-pyrol)	50	25-100
Purified Water	q.s.	1g 300-700

* Used to adjust pH to 5.5 to 6.5.

Method of Preparation of Vanishing Cream

1. In a stainless steel bowl, weigh the white petrolatum, propylene glycol stearate, stearyl alcohol & Ceteareth-20, mineral oil and trimethylsiloxy silicate. Heat the mixture to melt (65-70°C).
2. Into a separate container, dissolve sodium phosphate monobasic and sodium phosphate dibasic in the purified water.

3. Add propylene glycol, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and benzyl alcohol to step 2. Heat the mixture to 65-70°C with mixing.
4. Add Step 3 to Step 1 and homogenize the batch with appropriate mixing for approximately ten minutes. Cool the batch to 30° to 35°C.
5. At 30-35°C, add to step 4 the mometasone furoate and clotrimazole and mix until a homogeneous emulsion is formed and then cool the so-formed emulsion to room temperature.
6. Check pH and if necessary adjust pH to 5.9 ± 0.1 with phosphoric acid or sodium hydroxide solution.
7. Transfer the emulsion to an appropriate mixer and continue to mix until a cream emulsion is formed.
8. Fill the cream emulsion into the appropriate packages.

The lotion is formulated in a manner analogous to that of the cream emulsion formulations.

The lotion and cream are expected to exhibit high vasoconstrictor scores and to be physically and chemically stable after prolonged storage at 25° and 35°C.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A base in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion for use in a cream and/or a lotion pharmaceutical composition containing at least one lipophilic drug comprising (a) an amount of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone effective to enable a lipophilic drug to penetrate through the skin, (b) an aqueous phase comprising water and an amount of propylene glycol sufficient to at least partially solubilize a lipophilic drug in the aqueous phase; and (c) an oil phase comprising an amount of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil effective to at least partially solubilize a lipophilic drug in the oil phase; (d) an amount of a surfactant system effective to stabilize the emulsion formed from the oil phase and aqueous phase; (e) an occlusive agent; and (f) a preservative, and wherein the pH of the base is in the range of 4.0 to 7.0.
2. A base of claim 1 which further comprises an effective amount of a silicon oil sufficient to produce a clear cream on the skin.
3. The base of claim 1 for use in a cream or lotion lipophilic drug-containing pharmaceutical composition comprising:
 - (a) 25 to 100 mg/g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone;
 - (b) 20 to 90 mg/g of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil;
 - (c) 300 to 800 mg/g of purified water;
 - (d) 20 to 120 mg/g of propylene glycol;
 - (e) 15 to 65 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate;
 - (f) 30 to 75 mg/g of a mixture of stearyl alcohol and Ceteareth-20;

(g) 50 to 200 mg/g of white petrolatum;
(h) 5 to 15 mg/g of benzyl alcohol; and
(i) 5 to 20 mg/g of trimethylsiloxy-silicate;
and wherein the pH of said base is adjusted to
4.5 to 6.5.

4. The base of claim 1 wherein the oil phase
comprises 20 to 90mg/g of diethyl sebacate.

5. The base of claim 1 wherein the oil phase
comprises 20 to 90mg/g of mineral oil.

6. A topical cream and/or lotion pharmaceutical
composition in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion
containing at least one lipophilic drug and a base
comprising (a) an amount of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
effective to enable a lipophilic drug to penetrate
through the skin, (b) an aqueous phase comprising water
and an amount of propylene glycol sufficient to at least
partially solubilize a lipophilic drug in the aqueous
phase; and (c) an oil phase comprising an amount of
diethyl sebacate or mineral oil effective to at least
partially solubilize a lipophilic drug in the oil phase;
(d) an amount of a surfactant system effective to
stabilize the emulsion formed from the oil phase and
aqueous phase; (e) an occlusive agent; and (f) a
preservative, and wherein the pH of the composition is in
the range of 4.0 to 7.0.

7. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 6 which
further comprises an effective amount of silicon oil
sufficient to produce a clear cream on the skin.

8. A topical cream pharmaceutical composition of
claim 6, comprising:

- (a) 0.5 to 2.0 mg/g of at least one lipophilic drug;
- (b) 20 to 90 mg/g of diethyl sebacate or mineral oil;
- (c) 100 to 200 mg/g of white petrolatum;
- (d) 15 to 65 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate;
- (e) 30 to 75 mg/g of a mixture of stearyl alcohol and Ceteareth-20;
- (f) 5 to 20 mg/g of trimethylsiloxy-silicate;
- (g) 300 to 700 mg/g of purified water;
- (h) 20 to 120 mg/g of propylene glycol;
- (i) 5 to 15 mg/g of benzyl alcohol; and
- (j) 25 to 100 mg/g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; and wherein the pH of said composition is adjusted to a value in the range of 4.5 to 6.5.

9. A topical lotion pharmaceutical composition of claim 6 comprising:

- (a) 0.5 to 2.0 mg/g of at least one lipophilic drug;
- (b) 20 to 90 mg/g of diethyl sebacate or mineral;
- (c) 50 to 100 mg/g of white petrolatum;
- (d) 15 to 65 mg/g of propylene glycol stearate;
- (e) 30 to 75 mg/g of a mixture of stearyl alcohol and Ceteareth-20;
- (f) 5 to 20 mg/g of trimethylsiloxy-silicate;
- (g) 400 to 800 mg/g of purified water;
- (h) 20 to 120 mg/g of propylene glycol;
- (i) 5 to 15 mg/g of benzyl alcohol; and
- (j) 25 to 100 mg/g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; and wherein the pH of said composition is adjusted to a value in the range of 4.5 to 6.5.

10. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 8 or 9 which contains 0.5 to 1.5 mg/g of a lipophilic steroid drug selected from mometasone furoate, betamethasone dipropionate, betamethasone valerate, alcolum thasone dipropionate, hydrocortisone and mixtures thereof.
11. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 8 or 9 which contains 5 to 15 mg/g of a lipophilic antifungal drug.
12. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 8 or 9 which contains 0.5 to 1.5 mg/g of a lipophilic steroid drug selected from mometasone furoate, betamethasone dipropionate, betamethasone valerate, alcomethasone dipropionate, hydrocortisone and mixtures thereof and 5 to 15 mg/g of a lipophilic antifungal drug.
13. A method of making a pharmaceutical composition in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion for treating inflammation and/or an antifungal infection which comprises admixing at least one lipophilic drug with a base of claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US 90/07228

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC⁵: A 61 K 9/06, 9/107, 47/22, 47/00

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched ?

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC ⁵	A 61 K

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT*

Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	EP, A, 0131228 (YAMANOUCHI) 16 January 1985 see claims; page 3, lines 22-24; page 5, lines 2-9, 11-12, 16 and 20-22; page 6, lines 2-17; page 14, examples 17-19 --	1-2, 6-7, 13
X	STN Information Services, Database: Chemical Abstracts, An no. CA105(4): 30084j, & JP, A, 61063615 (SHOWA) 1 April 1986 see the abstract --	1, 6, 13
Y	US, A, 4316893 (V.J. RAJADHYAKSHA) 23 February 1982 see the abstract; claims 1, 5, 6; column 3, lines 61-65; column 4, lines 37-48; column 6, lines 44-53; column 14, examples 26, 29; column 15, example 32 (cited in the application) --	1, 3, 5-6, 10-11, 13 ./.

* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"G" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

8th April 1991

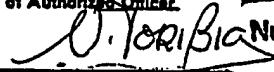
Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

17. 05. 91

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

 Nuria TORIBIO

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
Y	EP, A, 0245126 (T. OGISO, MARUHO CO. LTD) 11 November 1987 see claims 1,5; page 3, lines 6-14, 29-34; page 4, examples 1,2 --	1,3,5-6, 10-11,13
Y	Derwent Publications Limited, Database: WPIL, AN no. 86-289030, & JP, A, 61212516 (TOYOB0 K.K.) 20 September 1986 see the abstract -----	1,6,13

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

US 9007228
SA 43334

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 29/04/91.
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP-A- 0131228	16-01-85	JP-A-	60016917	28-01-85
US-A- 4316893	23-02-82	US-A-	3989816	02-11-76
		US-A-	4423040	27-12-83
		US-A-	4444762	24-04-84
		US-A-	4415563	15-11-83
		US-A-	4424210	03-01-84
		AU-B-	504943	01-11-79
		AU-A-	1506376	22-12-77
		AU-B-	577295	22-09-88
		AU-A-	2994584	02-01-86
		CA-A-	1076028	22-04-80
		DE-A-	2627772	30-12-76
		DE-A-	2661009	15-05-85
		EP-A-	0160111	06-11-85
		FR-A, B	2314731	14-01-77
		GB-A-	1553309	26-09-79
		GB-A-	1553310	26-09-79
		JP-C-	1353344	11-12-86
		JP-A-	52001035	06-01-77
		JP-B-	60037092	24-08-85
		US-A-	4405616	20-09-83
		US-A-	4461638	24-07-84
EP-A- 0245126	11-11-87	JP-A-	62263122	16-11-87
		US-A-	4873081	10-10-89